- (i) malicious destruction of property under [Article 27, § 111(b) of the Code] § 6-301 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE, if the amount of damage to the property is less than \$500;
- (ii) disturbing the peace or disorderly conduct under [Article 27, § 121 of the Code] § 10-201 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE; or
- (iii) misdemeanor theft under [Article 27, § 342(f)(2) of the Code] § 7–104(G)(2) OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE.
 4–108.
 - (b) (1) This subsection applies to a charging document for:
- (i) [forging, uttering,] COUNTERFEITING, ISSUING, disposing of, [putting off,] ALTERING, STEALING, EMBEZZLING, DESTROYING, or passing any kind of instrument; or
 - (ii) THEFT BY THE obtaining OF property by false pretenses.

4-204.

- (b) Except for a sentencing proceeding under [Article 27, § 413 of the Code] § 2–303 OR § 2–404 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE:
- (1) the distinction between an accessory before the fact and a principal is abrogated; and
- (2) an accessory before the fact may be charged, tried, convicted, and sentenced as a principal.5-202.
- (b) (1) A District Court commissioner may not authorize the pretrial release of a defendant charged as a drug kingpin under [Article 27, § 286(g) of the Code] § 5-613 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE.
- (d) (1) A District Court commissioner may not authorize the pretrial release of a defendant charged with committing one of the following crimes while the defendant was released on bail or personal recognizance for a pending prior charge of committing one of the following crimes:
- (i) aiding, counseling, or procuring arson in the first degree under [Article 27, § 6 of the Code] § 6-103 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE;
- (ii) arson in the second degree or attempting, aiding, counseling, or procuring arson in the second degree under [Article 27, § 7 of the Code] § 6-103 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE;
- (iii) burglary in the first degree under [Article 27, § 29 of the Code] § 6-202 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE;
- (iv) burglary in the second degree under [Article 27, § 30 of the Code] § 6-203 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARTICLE;